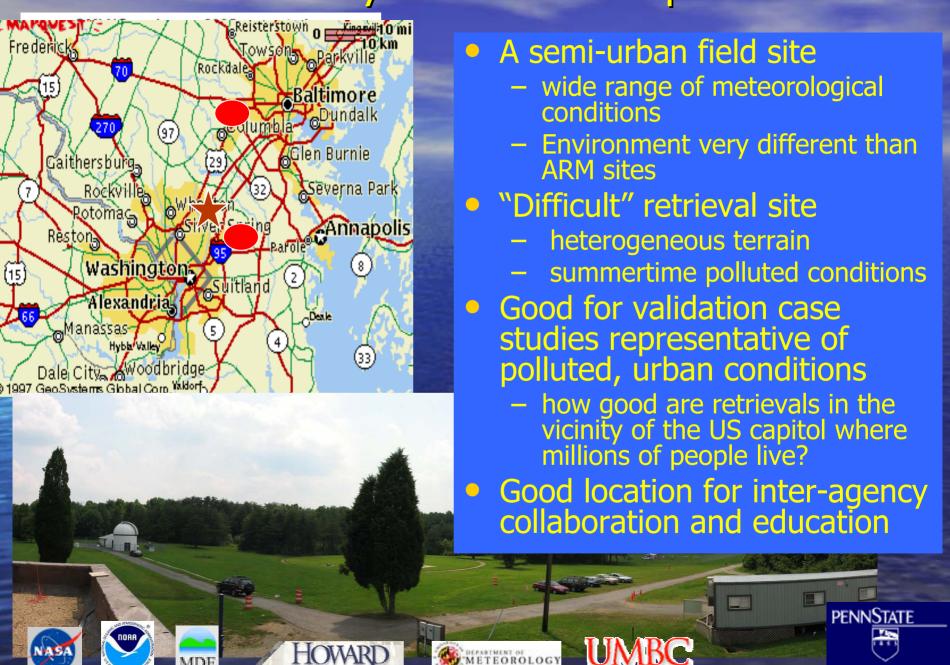
WAVES (Water Vapor Validation Satellite/Sondes) Results from 2006 and 2007

D. N. Whiteman¹, M. Adam², B. Bojkov⁵, J. Comer¹⁴, <u>C. Barnet¹³</u>, B. Demoz¹, J. Fitzgibbon⁴, R. Forno¹², R. Herman⁸, R. Hoff³, E. Joseph², E. Landulfo¹¹, K. McCann³, T. McGee¹, L. Miloshevich⁵, I. Restrepo¹⁰, F. Schmidlin¹, M. Shepherd¹⁵, B. Taubman⁷, A. Thompson⁷, L. Twigg¹⁴, D. Venable², H. Vömel⁶, C. Walthall⁹, J. Wei¹³

1 NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771
2Howard University, Washington, DC 20059
3 University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Baltimore, Maryland 21250
4 NOAA/National Weather Service, Sterling, Virginia 20166
5 National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO 80305
6 University of Colorado (CIRES), Boulder, CO 80309
7 Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 168027
8 Jet Propulsion Lab, Pasadena, CA 91109
9 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, MD 20705
10 Trinity University, Washington, DC 20017
11 Instituto de Pesquisas Energeticas e Nucleares (IPEN), Sao Paulo, Brazil
12 University Mayor de San Andrés, La Paz, Bolivia
13 NOAA/NESDIS Camp Springs, MD
14 SSAI, Lanham, MD

Supported under the NASA Atmospheric Composition Program (Mike Kurylo), the AURA validation office at GSFC (Mark Schoeberl) and the Earth Sciences Technology Office (ESTO)

Howard University Research Campus - Beltsville



Beltsville Campus Instrumentationoud-Radiation
Atmosphere-Surface



ALL-SKY



Air Quality

Radiation



Integrating Research and Student Training







Lidar operations

WAVES_2006 (June 27 - August 12, 2006)

- Accomplishments
 - ~35 A-train overpasses covered
 - 143 sondes including 15 CFHs, 35 ozonesondes and 7 technologies of PTU sensors (coordinated with overpasses)
 - Standard operational NWS technologies also tested
 - Coordinated operations with 7 lidar systems (5 Raman and 2 backscatter)
 - Water vapor, aerosols, temperature

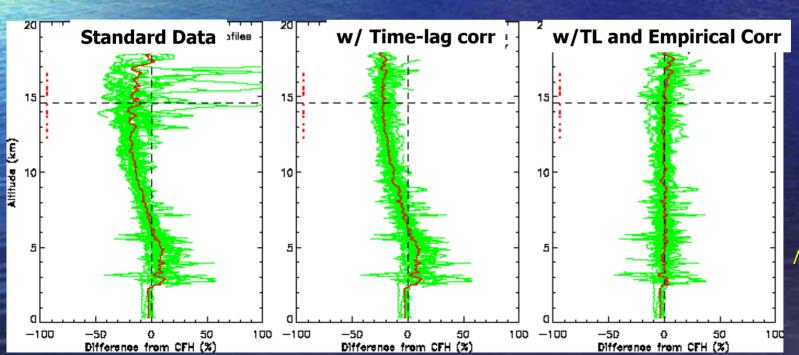
5 papers from JGR special section use WAVES data

- 1. M. Shephard et. al., Comparison of Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES) Water Vapor Retrievals with In Situ Measurements
- 2. R. Herman et. al, Validation of Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer Temperature Retrievals with Aircraft and Sondes
- 3. H. Vömel et. al., Validation of Aura/MLS Water Vapor by Balloon Borne Cryogenic Frostpoint Hygrometer Measurements
- 4. R. Nassar et. al., Validation of Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES) Nadir Ozone Profiles Using Ozonesonde Measurements
- 5. B. Nardi et. al., *Initial Validation of Ozone Measurements from the High Resolution Dynamic Limb Sounder (HIRDLS)*

Radiosonde RH Analysis

- Calibrations change
 - Periodic validations useful
- Corrections from AWEX-G (2003)
- Expanded for WAVES
 - Vaisala radiosonde
 - Slow response at cold temperatures
 - Dry bias due to solar heating
 - Calibration errors

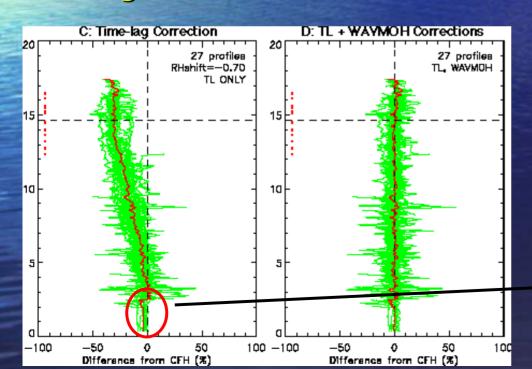
These errors
are
uncorrected
in ARMsupplied data

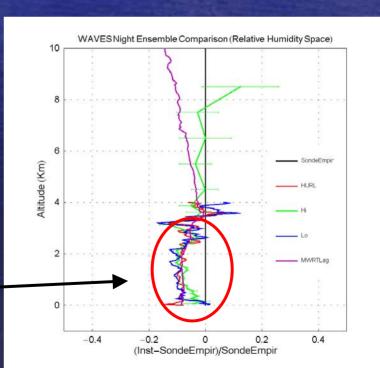


Miloshevich et. al., JGR (2006) Whiteman et. al., JGR (2006)

WAVES Processing of Vaisala RS-92

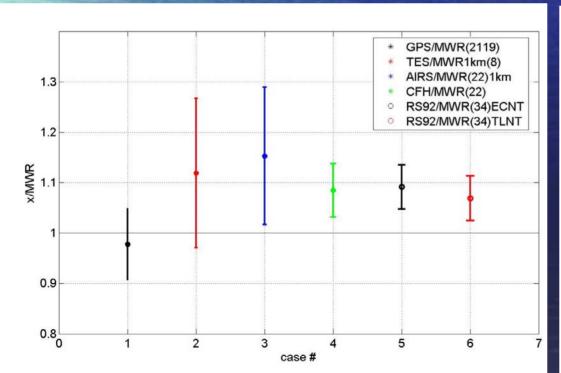
- Attempts to follow the same procedure during WAVES_2006 revealed ~10% moist bias in CFH measurements in the lowest 3 km during the WAVES_2006 campaign.
- WAVES approach
 - Use the ensemble of available information for assessing sonde performance and implementing corrections
- Standardized sonde data format including corrections for ozone mixing ratio



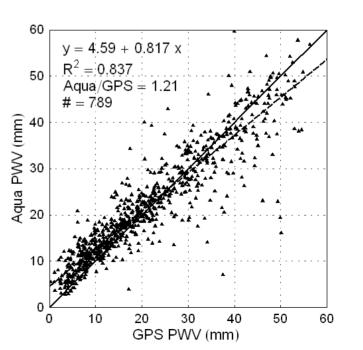


Water Vapor Total Column Comparisons

- One standard way to compare overall water vapor calibration is to compare precipitable water over a column set of altitudes/pressures
 - Permits comparison with the ARM "gold standard" the microwave radiometer
 - Preliminary comparisons between BV and ARM MWRs show very good agreement
 - Previous such comparisons (AFWEX, AWEX) have achieved agreement at the
 25% level
- WAVES calibration comparison shows ~20% range of PW calibrations.
- AIRS and TES biased high with respect to MWR and GPS
 - Similar results to those reported in AIRS validation special section



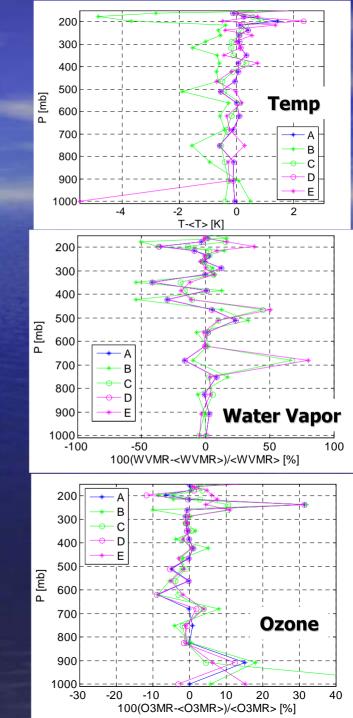
Results from Aqua validation paper



WAVES

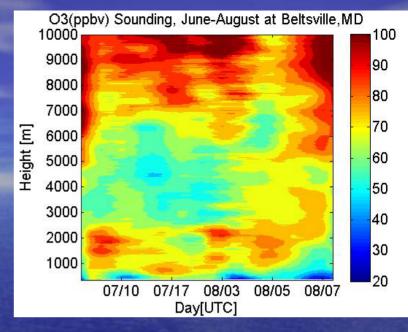
Intercomparison Study GSFC, JPL, NOAA and Howard U.

- Focus first on step one: interpolation of sonde data to 67 level grid of TES
 - A blind comparison of 5 different methods revealed
 - Temperature: frequent differences of 1K and larger
 - Water Vapor Mixing Ratio: frequent differences exceeding 25%
 - Ozone: Agreement generally within +/-10%



WAVES_2007

- July 14 August 8, 2007
 - Fall/Winter component for sampling in different season
- ~20 A-train overpasses covered
 - Sondes: CFH 15, RS92 78 (28 w/ECC), various lidars
 - 4 IASI overpasses covered
- Airborne component
 - Raman Airborne Spectroscopic Lidar (RASL) flying on KingAir
 - ESTO supported
 - Air to ground instrument intercomparisons
 - TES, CALIPSO underflights
 - Regional water vapor and aerosol variability

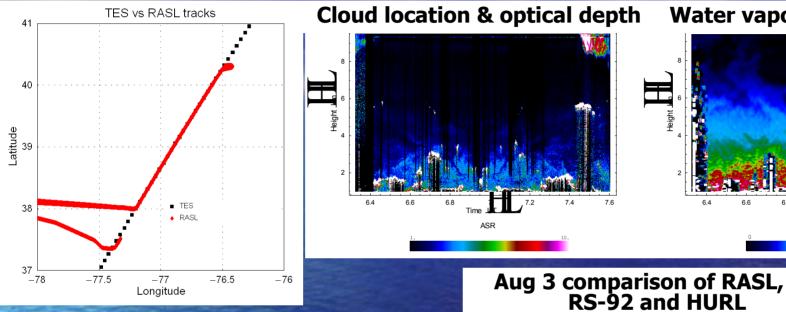


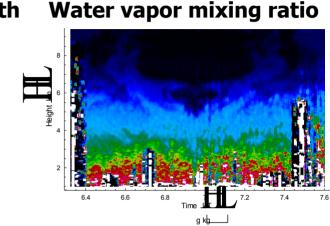
Summer 2007 preliminary ozonesonde time series at Beltsville, MD



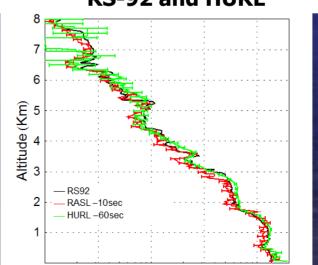
RASL on a Dynamic Aviation King Air (Bridgewater, VA)

The Raman Airborne Spectroscopic Lidar (RASL) underflew TES transect on July 30





- 23 possible fov matchups
- RASL data being studied for fovs either clear or with low cloud amount



Mixing Ratio (g/Kg)

0.2

0.5

